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FIRST EDITION.

THE CHOLERA

Prevailing Fearfully in River Towns in Missouri.

Fifty Deaths at Louisiana—People Fleeing from the Infected Localities—Sale of Smoked Fish Prohibited in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Further advices from Louisiana, Missouri, says the cholera has abated there, but some forty persons altogether have died with it since it first broke out, including some of the most prominent citizens. In Pinckville and Troy the scourge raged fearfully, the towns being almost depopulated either by disease or by the people fleeing from their homes. Out of one family of nine persons in the former place, all of whom were attacked, but only two remain to bury their dead. The disease also prevails in other towns near St. Louis. Business is almost suspended, and most of those who are able are fleeing from the infected places.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Dispatches from Louisiana, Missouri, to-night say that a fearful scene of excitement occurred there since Saturday last, and that the alarm and excitement which prevailed previous to that time has subsided. Only twenty-eight deaths had occurred in all.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Three deaths are reported from cholera to-day, one a colored man on the Covington landing, who was taken with the disease on Sunday morning while at work. Weather is cool, the health officer to-day reported several dangerous cases of diarrhœa arising from eating smoked fish. The Health Board have prohibited the sale of such fish.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 22.—The *Journal's* correspondence from Princeton reports the cholera in that neighborhood, though not as fatal as at first, one case in Union County. Ten persons have died since last Friday with it, and some are reported daily. Reports were spread that the disease had broken out in Cairo and McCarmel, Illinois, but the *Journal* advises allowing them to be left undisturbed. The Princeton and Mt. Vernon reporter states that there are only about 1,500 people in that place, and the surrounding towns are from 500 to 1,000. Vernon's office was in one end from the city. The Board of Health have not ordered an personne not to visit the place for the present.

NEW YORK.

THE SHORTAGE.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1873.

M. T. Bodman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has been suspended from his office as Deputy City Treasurer. When questioned in regard to the published report that the defalcation of officers of the bank is largely in debt to the institution, acting President Chauncey declined to say anything, remarking that upon that point every one must form his own judgment. It is well known, however, that there was considerable dissatisfaction in the Board before the exposure, but he did not feel at liberty to speak upon the subject.

The suit will not be pressed against Ellsworth S. Mills was submitted at the Surrogate Court, Brooklyn, by the son, Thomas H. Mills, this morning. The suit was brought on his petition as the guardian of the children and heirs at law, and authorizes any or all of his real estate to be sold for the benefit of the wards. The application for the estate to be valued at $400,000.

The excitement over the defalcation and suspension continues unabated. Many depositors have been assured that they will not lose anything, and the majority have resigned themselves to the situation. It is the opinion of the directors have determined that the loss is $600,000. The capital and surplus were $600,000. The case is a most unfortunate one for the bank and its purpose. An advance, therefore, of thirty-three per cent. on deposits would not be sufficient to enable them to resume on. It is said the depositors will be paid in the course of one or fifteen days, as a special session of the Board will be called for that time. A meeting of the directors is expected to-day. The paper money of the bank is quoted at par, that the depositors deliver up their books, was responded to to-day to a very limited extent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE.

The statement that there will be no investigation by the Deacons and Trustees of the Plymouth church, relative to the Bowen-Tilton scandal, seemingly. The true facts have been presented on account of the absence of Beecher and a number of the committee, in favor of the charges of Theodore Tilton against Bowen will be fully investigated. The session will probably be held with closed doors.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is reported that the Deputy Sheriff received an order of arrest against Carl Vogt, issued in the Supreme Court in consequence of his refusal, with a view to force the private papers of Victor Hugo, the murder he is alleged to have committed in Belgium.

BOSTON NOT ARRESTED.

The report in a morning journal that Roscoe, the alleged accomplice in the late murder of Charles Goodrich, in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested in this city, is denied to-day by the Chief of Police of Brooklyn, who also denied the story that Lieutenant Eyres was sent for last evening on business connected with the case.

AN INCORRIGIBLY HANDSOME DISEASE.

Timothy Van Scoy, in jail in White Plains, awaiting trial on a charge of arson, hanged himself last night.

TROUBLE WITH COOPERS.

Orders of arrest for twenty strike p coopers, formerly employed at the extensive sugar refinery in Williamsburg, have been placed in the hands of the sheriff for execution. It is charged that the workers attempted to burn a building in which sugar to a sum is stored.

HOUSE BURNING.

Last Thursday Mrs. Harry Genet went to see her mother in Guilford, Connecticut, and when she returned next day found about $2,000 worth of her property, including a large amount of silver plate, as well as her husband's gold watch and quantity of other articles, in an ashes about two feet high. Mrs. Genet's house had been fired by an incendiary who had entered the basement door and piled the furniture in the middle of the floor.

SAW HIS BURNING DAUGHTER.

Isaac B. King, father of Lizzie L. King of the Kate Dillard, arrived in Brooklyn to-day and visited his daughter at the Raymond street jail. He remained three hours with her in her cell. He had not seen her before for six years, and said she was very much changed. Bradley's paramour is also in confinement in the same object, but was removed to another apartment.

The building occupied by Barlow, Page & Carson in paints, oils and glass, was destroyed by yesterday evening at Toledo, with most of its contents. Insured for $25,000; no loss; total, $50,000.

At a meeting of the Chicago Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the report of the Sanitary Superintendent, showing the deaths for the previous week were 431, an increase of 107 over the previous week. Of the total number 201 were children under five years of age. Fifty-seven deaths were reported from consumption. All the above are considerably above the average.

Two steamers from Glasgow and Novaia, Scotia, arrived at New York yesterday.

Mary Wood was arrested yesterday in Baltimore for appearing in men's clothing, but soon released.

Preparations are completed for the annual regatta of the Boston Amateur Rowing Association, which commences to-day in Roxbury Creek, and will be participated in by clubs from Lowell, Lawrence and all the principal lake clubs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Some of the survivors of the lost steamship Atlantic having begun suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the owners of the Atlantic, to recover the value of their baggage and damages for injury done to themselves, the Oceanic Steamship Company have filed a petition in the United States District Court setting forth that it is not liable to pay the claims, and that the amount of her interest in the steamer and freight pending on voyage during which she was lost, and during which, at the sinking he limited to that amount. Judge Brodhead has granted an order in conformity to the petition, and has directed the Clerk of the Court to take testimony in the matter.

Henry Steward, Esq., a well known physician merchant, and for many years connected with the business of pork packing in Cincinnati, died at Chicago, died at his residence in Chicago, Monday night, of inflammation of the stomach. He was held in high estimation as a man and as a merchant, and a Chicago Board of Trade yesterday adopted suitable resolutions expressing their sorrow at his death, and sympathy with his family in the affliction. It is understood the directors have determined that loss of $600,000. The capital and surplus were $600,000. The case is a most unfortunate one for the bank and its purpose. An advance, therefore, of thirty-three per cent. on deposits would not be sufficient to enable them to resume on. It is said the depositors will be paid in the course of one or fifteen days, as a special session of the Board will be called for that time. A meeting of the directors is expected to-day. The paper money of the bank is quoted at par, that the depositors deliver up their books, was responded to to-day to a very limited extent.

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Boot and Shoe Makers' Convention.

Boston, July 22.—A convention of boot and shoe makers of Massachusetts, in session the past two days, has adopted a resolution that, in view of the lack of interest manifested by shoe makers in the affairs of their craft, a request be sent to the shoe towns in this State, that the shoe makers meet in respectively to consider the causes of this decline in interest, and that they choose three delegates to attend a convention hereafter to be held, at which the subject shall be considered, and action on convention to be submitted to a mass meeting of boot and shoe makers.

REMARKABLE ROBBERY.

Train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Thrown from the Track, and the Safe of the Express Messenger Rooted by Six Men Disguised as Ku Klux—Engineer Killed.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The *Evening Journal's* special from Des Moines to-day gives the following account of the attack on a train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad last night: From superintendent Rowe who was on the train I get the particulars of the robbery of the night express train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad last night. The train left Council Bluffs at five o'clock with four coaches and two sleepers, the rear sleeping car being filled with a company of aristocratic Chinese on their way to New England Colleges. There were also two baggage express cars, in which was the through California mail and express matter, consisting, in short, of nearly $2,000 in the express safe, and three tons of mail. When about sixty five miles of this city, at about half-past eight o'clock, at a sharp curve in the road, and an isolated part of the road in several miles in any direction, the train moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw one rail move from its place about sixty feet ahead of the engine, when he instantly reversed his engine and applied the air brake, and while in the act of doing it the bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, throwing out the engineer, John Rafferty, and the fireman, the former being caught in the tender, dead. It is supposed that he was killed by concussion, as no fatal wounds were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt. The train being very heavy ran about one hundred feet and stopped. The engine ran up into the bank and turned over, and the two baggage cars doubled up and were badly wrecked. As soon as the train stopped six men armed with revolvers and masked with red handkerchiefs came rushing from the woods and surrounded the express car, in which were the conductor, D. H. Smith, Superintendent Royce, the express messenger, John Burgess, and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly into the car, one shot out of there, etc., etc., got out of the car

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

THE Republican party is dead again. The New York *World* says so, but while that Journal has certainly had enough to do with corpses to know one when it sees it, it evidently does not, for it insists that the Democratic party is alive.

THE Chicago *Times* and other papers of its class blame the recent adjournment of our Constitutional Convention upon "the CAMERON-HARTRANFT *ring*." Considering that Mr. BUCKALEW headed the movement for adjournment, and engineered it through, this attempt to cast the blame in another quarter is a little singular.

THE colored population of St. Louis is, to the total number of inhabitants, as one to twelve; but during the seven hot weeks of the present summer, the aggregate number of deaths among these colored people has been but one in twenty-eight of the whole number of deaths. This developes, according to the *Republican*, a strikingly small mortality among the colored people of that city.

THOSE who have seen SOTHERN play "Lord Dundreary" will readily recall his conundrum, "Why does a dog wag his tail?" and the answer, "Because, if he did not, the tail would wag the dog." That is what is the matter out in Ohio. The Democratic dog in that State not having been in a wagging humor for some time, the Allen county tail is trying to wag the dog. See it?

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* questions the assertion of the Milwaukee *News* that Senator CAMERON had said that Senator HOWE would be offered the Chief Justiceship, if declined by Senator CONKLING. As the *Sentinel* is a Republican paper, and the *News* is not, we incline to the belief that the former is right in doubting the authority of the letter to speak knowingly of what the President was going to do.

LAST year, GOLDEN, of Armstrong, and BROWN, of Clarion, were candidates for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Clarion district. GOLDEN carried the Armstrong Conferees, but, failing to carry any more, withdrew his conferees, and got up a squabble in the party which resulted in BROWN's defeat. Now GOLDEN wants the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge; and this is how the defeated BROWN speaks of him in the Clarion *Democrat*:

"Edward S. Golden, Esq., of Kittanning, is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Will he take Hollobaugh and other Radicals along on free railroad passes, to the Democratic State Convention to electioneer for him, and if nobody but the Armstrong county delegation support him, does he intend to withdraw his delegation, and proclaim the Convention broken up, as he did in the Senatorial conference last year?

"Ed. Golden a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court!! Phee!!!"

THE millers of St. Louis complain that since the enactment of the new Illinois railroad freight law, freight on flour from that city to the East, (which must necessarily pass across that State,) has been advanced twenty cents a barrel, and it is understood that a regular advance of ten cents a week is to be made till fifty cents a barrel has been added to the old rate. The *Democrat* says the special hardship under which the St. Louis millers labor is this: They are accustomed, during the season of navigation, to laying in very large supplies of wheat, often one or two hundred thousand bushels each. Now if they load up in this manner the present year, or if they even run their mills up to their full capacity, they will accumulate a stock of flour the cost of which was based on a comparatively low rate of freight, but the sale of which must take place under the operation of a positively high rate of freight."

PROBABLY no man was ever before blessed and cursed in one breath as was MILLS, the defaulting President of the Brooklyn Trust Bank. He was drowned last week, was buried on the Friday following, and the next day was known to be a defaulter, and the New York papers of Saturday contain, in one column, the laudatory words spoken over his coffin by his pastor, in which he was represented as next to a saint, with the highly complimentary resolutions concerning him, passed by three societies to which he belonged, all of which praised him as a high-toned, honest, Christian gentleman; while another column contained the reports of an investigation, showing that this singularly pure man was a systematic robber. If, as is now supposed, he committed suicide, he put it off a week too long. He would, had he not been dilatory, have been embalmed in the odors of sanctity before his frauds were found out.

THE war between the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road and the Pennsylvania Central, is over, and the Washington City passengers from New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern points will hereafter pass over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road to Baltimore, and thence by the new Union road and tunnel to Washington by the Baltimore and Potomac Road. The Baltimore and Ohio Road will be the only sufferers by the change. The Baltimore *American* says:

"The difficulty between the Pennsylvania Road, as controllers of the Baltimore and Potomac and the Northern Central and the Union Railway Company has been definitely compromised by the payment of the amount of the latter road has been obtained for direct connection between the trains of the Baltimore and Potomac and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. Pending this settlement the Pennsylvania Company ran their trains between Philadelphia and Baltimore over the Northern Central and by way of York and Columbia, making nearly the same time as the straighter route, but this contingency is now over, and there is no prospect that it ever will be revived."

IN THE Liverpool cotton market the entire business is carried on by the use of bank notes. Checks are not recognized, but all cotton sold must be paid for in bank notes. The aggregate daily business averages two million pounds sterling, or ten millions of dollars, and this sum is handled every day in bank currency. This seems a very remarkable as well as very awkward way of doing business; but a still more remarkable fact is stated in connection with it, to wit: that the handling of this vast sum being a perpetual temptation to the subordinate employees of the establishments employed in it, *there is an average of three embezzlements a week*. This would seem to be a good reason for stopping a plan of operations so full of danger; but we put the fact on record to show that dishonesty is not confined to political life, as some would fain have us believe. The difference is that the public hears of every case of embezzlement among office holders, and does not hear of embezzlements in other departments of life. No one, for instance, ever heard, probably, of these constantly occurring embezzlements on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange until it became necessary to cite them as a good reason for changing the mode of doing business there.

THE COLOSSUS CALUMNIATED.

Though correspondents' letters shed some light upon the causes of Prince BISMARCK's withdrawal from the Prussian Department of Foreign Affairs, they still leave the subject in considerable obscurity. Abundant details are given, but one can not read them without the conviction that, while some of them are authentic, others are plainly drawn from the imagination. So much seems to be clear, that the arrangement by which BISMARCK was, some months ago, relieved of a portion of his duties, has not worked well. The two governments, the Prussian and the Imperial, at that time adjusted in their relations with a view to harmonious movement, were found still liable to jars and collisions. And amidst the confusion and mischief thus caused, it was impossible to decide who was responsible for what had taken place. In plain terms, pet measures of the Imperial Cabinet having failed to receive the approval of Parliament, Minister VON ROON could charge the Chancellor, and the Chancellor could charge VON ROON, with the blunder or the negligence which had caused the mishap. It also appears that when Prince BISMARCK ceased to be Prussian Premier he was divested of more of his power and dignity than he was aware of at the time. In fact, he supposed that as Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs and as Chancellor he would still represent the power of Prussia, and if the Prince had retained his former popularity, and his former control of his enemies, this claim might have been conceded. But encouraged by the promptitude with which the Emperor had accepted his resignation, and by the clamors of the clerical party, his enemies took the ground that Count VON ROON as BISMARCK's successor in the Premiership, was the representative of Prussia, to whom the Prussian delegates of the *Bundesrath* must look as their chief. The consequences of this dispute are understood to have been exceedingly annoying to the Chancellor. But this rivalry is only one of several subjects regarding which VON ROON and BISMARCK have had very disagreeable relations. It is also alleged on apparently good authority that, in his position of Chancellor of the Empire BISMARCK has had to encounter not a little jealousy and opposition on the part of the Emperor. The powers of the office are enormous, and it is easy to believe that to a monarch who likes to feel his own weight in the State, the Chancellor's power of initiative may sometimes seem too great for a subject. It may be, however, that acts of the Emperor referred to jealousy, may be prompted by real difference of opinion as to the wisdom of measures. Thus as to the wisdom of measures. Thus it is stated that, at the time of the late change of government in France, while BISMARCK favored M. THIERS and the Republican Government, the royalist coalition which elected MACMAHON had a perfect understanding with the German Emperor who, without consulting his Chancellor, engaged beforehand to sanction the revolution. It is even believed that, in violation or contempt of established usage, the Emperor corresponded directly with his Embassador in Paris on this subject without the knowledge of BISMARCK, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs; an affront which sufficiently accounts for the reluctance with which the latter recognized the MACMAHON government.

There seems, therefore, no good reason to doubt that the Prince's recent withdrawal from one of his high offices was the result of increasing disagreement with colleagues in the government, and, perhaps in part, of resentment at the action of the Emperor. According to the current gossip of Berlin, the Prince has become excessively irritable and petulant, and there is better authority for the statement that his popularity has considerably declined.

There is, however, no ground for fancying that he has become the fool or rather the madman he appears to be in a pretended "interview" which was published a few days ago in the New York *World*. Indeed, the composition is so manifestly a mere invention as to be unworthy of contradiction but for the notice it has received from the press. According to the veracious interviewer BISMARCK apprehends the conflict in Germany, not as the fight of the Empire against the Church, but as "the fight of the State—empire, monarchy or republic—against God.

"And in this fight," he predicts, "the State will get the worst of it, unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of God and placing itself in his place." And then the Chancellor goes on, "Men say that they must have something to worship. Well, then, let them worship the State; let it be adored; let it take the place of the family as well as of the Deity; let it be Deity; let it be the only Providence; let it provide everything for and exact everything from the individual; let it prescribe how and when he shall be conceived and born; how fed in his cradle and educated in his youth; how long he shall serve as a soldier; what shall be his other life; where and when he shall marry, how many children he shall have, and finally, if need be, when he shall die.

"The truth is there are not half a dozen men in Germany—on our side I mean—who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict, in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our silence thus far, I now believe we shall be beaten. The Emperor does not understand it, and if he did he would change sides in a moment. The Crown Prince perhaps does understand it; but he leaves it to meet on the other side, if indeed he be not already there."

BISMARCK is represented as arguing that

"The aspirations for liberty grow out of the belief in God; that it would be impossible to make a perfectly conservative people out of men imbued with the dogmas of Christianity, for while all kinds of Christianity were alike fallacious, he cared to war against none but that of the Roman Catholic Church, for the reason that it alone was formidable." He said, "Nothing has aroused me more than the praises which I hear showered upon the Protestant Christians of England and America. The assertion is ever wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity," etc., etc.

Almost the entire statement is a mere adaptation in form of the denunciations and arguments with which Papal writers and speakers in Germany are wont to assail the Church policy of the Berlin government; only what they represent as the secret objects or necessary consequences of the BISMARCK measures are put into the Chancellor's mouth as avowed purposes and hopes. Whether the publication is a Jesuitical device or a mere attempt in sensationalism we do not pretend to say, but one of them is as discreditable as the other to the New York newspaper which lends itself to the imposition. That the paper is no report of an actual conversation with the German Chancellor must, it would seem, be obvious to every reader who has paid any attention to the character of the man, or has seen genuine specimens of his talk. And yet, extracts from this transparent forgery are going the rounds of the American press without comment, even some of the most distinguished journals of the country thus imposing on their readers, and indirectly calumniating the great statesman of Germany.

Dear Bob Sides.

We publish the following communication because it is needed to do so, and because we are willing that both sides should be heard on so important a question:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read with a great many one-sided articles in your paper on the question of the Ruhr in the public schools, and I propose to state a few plain facts on this subject. The whole community is taxed for the maintenance and support of the public school system. The object of the system is to make intelligent citizens of the rising generation, and give them such a secular education as will fit them for practical life. Now come well-meaning bigots and pietists and designing and sophistical reformers with their wild ideas of Bible study in the public schools. The question then arises, as the whole population is taxed for these schools, any interference of any rights over one another, or have all the sects and denominations combined any right—and if they should—on this question, which has been demonstrated to be impossible—over those who don't belong to any sect or denomination? Communities are literally filled with churches and societies, ministers and Bible readers, and confessions of faith; and they certainly ought to be competent to take care of the religious instruction and training of the people. We want nothing to do and the public schools. I say, be wary of tampering with our public schools. They are the foundation of our republican institutions, and are the property of the whole people, without distinction of nationality, sect or race.

B.

A Curious Tribe of Jews in Hindostan.

In the city of Cochin, Hindostan, says the *Jewish Times*, live some 2,000 colored Israelites, whose skin is not quite so dark as that of the genuine Ethiopian. They are Jews in every sense, worship the God of Israel, and observe the holy year, Sabbath, and other holy days with the strictness of the white inhabitants of the place. According to their own account their origin is as follows: The conquest of a portion of the East Indies by the European nations, and especially a white field, and attracted a multitude of speculators from all parts of the world. Among these were many young Israelites from Bagdad, Basserah, and Yemen, who came to Hindostan in search of their fortunes. After they had settled down they purchased from the negroes black female slaves, many of whom bore children to their masters, and were married by their masters. It is from these marriages that they proceed. According to ancient Hebrew manuscripts and law tables, written on parchment, have been found among the Cochin Jews.

A LETTER addressed to a mercantile house in Manchester, Eng., describes the present position of business in Spain as less bad than might be imagined by those not in the secret. The writer acknowledges that for more than a year past the Catalonian and northern provinces have been afflicted by civil war; that the government, and all belonging to it, have been obliged to borrow large amounts from thrifty and respect; that the republic had no army, but only soldiers as yet undisciplined; that there is little hope of help or improvement; that of four millions of pounds sterling owing to foreign letter is dated—three are continually interrupted, and that goods have had to be conveyed into the interior for months past by means of carts. Nevertheless, he writes, that the state of trade is not so desperate as it is described as moderately good. The reasons he alleges for this apparent contradiction are the following: The habit spanish business circles have for many years acquired of regarding political embroilments without alarm, the fact that the greater part of the country has suffered little or nothing from the Carlists, and the occurrence of rich and abundant harvests for three successive years.

THE Levant *Times* says that M. de Lesseps appears to be in earnest about his great Asiatic Railway scheme. He has obtained, through Prince Orlof, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, authorization for his son and M. Conard to travel through the provinces of the Russian Empire situated between Orenburg and Samarcand, in order to explore the country, and the necessary orders have been given by the government to the Imperial authorities of those parts. After this exploration, a preliminary plan will be submitted to a commission of engineers, savans and financiers, and no funds will be asked from any quarter until the project is ripe for forming a company, when the Sua surveys will be made in accordance with the instructions of the commission. M. de Lesseps calculates that these surveys will occupy probably a year and a half, and that the whole line from Orenburg to Peshawur can then be finished in six years.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, noting the renewal of troubles between Labor and Capital in England, the latter having had recourse to the Board of Arbitration, to be held this month, will have serious business to do, though the resumption of manufacturing does not by any means depend upon its progress. Advices from the chief seats of the trade with America has fallen off so much of late that the fall orders, most of which come from America, are not expected to be up to the usual average; and to sum up, it is said that the condition of trade generally is anything but satisfactory. The same story from the Continent. The political situation in Spain could not possibly be more sad and hopeless; nevertheless trade goes on, and the state of business may be described as moderately good.

THERE has been great complaint during the past two years by the manufacturers of watches in this country that their trade has been seriously injured by the importation of their watches impaired by foreign fiums, who import infer.ir works with fac similies of the trade marks of our own makers. The facts having been investigated by Chief Special Agent of the Treasury Department in New York city, his officers on Saturday made a raid on several suspected parties, and seized over one thousand watches of foreign make, with American trade marks engraved on the works. The forging of American trade marks on foreign articles was made a crime by a law of the last Congress.

AMONG the shows recently exhibited at Berlin the so-called Russian "Men of the Woods" are perhaps the greatest attraction. Andrian Festijew, the father of the family, is a man of medium stature, whose face and head are thickly covered with black hair; even his ears and eyes are so buried in hair that he has to push them aside if he wants to see and hear distinctly. His three-year old son is quite as great a curiosity. He is a blonde, but as thickly haired as the father. Andrian is fifty-five years of age, a native of Russia, the child of the caucasian parents, and therefore a rather insane nature than the representative of distinct human species. He was a woodchopper, when a speculative countryman discovered him and took him for exhibition to St. Petersburg, where the Emperor showed much interest in the case.

An official statement of the operations of the London mint gives many highly interesting details, which show the extraordinary and growing demand for gold, silver and copper coins. Within twelve months the mint has worked off less than 119 tons of gold, 127 tons of silver and 114 tons of copper, out of which a total of 22,841,621 pieces were coined. The value of the gold coined amounted to £25,600,000, that of the silver £1,200,000 and that of the copper £50,000. How greatly the mint has lately been in demand appears from the fact that prior to 1871 only 47,500,000 pieces were coined, on an average.

AN OLD ROAD.

A curve of green tree-tops,
And a common wall below,
And a winding road, that dips and drops,
Ah me! where does it go?
Down to the lovely days
Goes that familiar track,
And here I stand and wait and gaze,
As if they could come back.

Somewhere beneath that hill
Are children's running feet,
And a little garden fair and still,
Were never flowers so sweet!
And a house within an open door,
What was therein I know—
O! let me enter nevermore,
But still believe it so.

Up this oft-trodden slope
What visions rise and throng!
What keen remembrances of Hope
Lie shattered all along!
These flowers that never grew,
Room they in any clime?
Can any Spring to come renew
What died in that sweet time?

Here I believed in fame,
And found no room for fear;
Here sprang to meet what never came;
Here loved—what is not here!
Not worth a moment's pause
Seemed any failed gem,
Not worth a sigh, a glance, because
Life would be full of them.

The chink in the fairy tale
Dropped tokens as he passed,
So pierced the darksome forest-veil
And found his home at last;
I, in the failing day,
Turn back through deeper gloom,
By gathered memories feel my way
Only to find—a tomb.

For there they lie asleep,
Eyes that made all things sweet,
Hands of true pressure, hearts more deep
Than any left to beat;
A world where all was great;
Paths trodden not, but seen;
Light streaming through an open gate—
The world that might have been!

Pictures, and dreams, and tears—
O Love, is this the whole?
Nay, wrap your everlasting years
About my failing soul!
The lightest word you spake
Beyond all time shall last—
These only sleep before they wake—
In Love there is no Past!

—*M. B. Smalley.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boston's tenement population consists of 54,480 persons, living in 9,505 houses.

Blindfolding the negroes and getting them to roll barrels upon the lawn is fun for Cape May guests.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks that the "ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome" was a traveling agent for a patent fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Summerstown, Lookout mountain, 2,400 feet above the Tennessee, commands a view of six states. It is popular with Southerners.

The first locomotive made in California was turned out of the railway shops in Sacramento some days ago.

The Catskill Mountain House, at this season of the year, is sufficiently warmed by two old fashioned stoves.

During the last six months 12,500 Chinese emigrants have landed in California. Of white folks there were 600 less.

The merchandise and produce exported from San Francisco to Central America in the past eight and a half years foot up over $2,000,000, and the treasure $2,140,000.

A Detroit whirlwind of Thursday lifted a large, new two-story frame building, five feet above its foundation, and dropped it in a heap thirty feet away.

Live matches are often formed by people who pay for a month of honey with a life of vinegar.

A peat bog has been burning for two or three days at New Bedford, Mass., and though the proprietors are very much put out, the fire isn't.

Baltimore complains of the number of cow stables within the city limits, which, during the hot weather, become very offensive.

They are boasting of having a faro bank at Niagara Falls. Every one who for years past has visited the Falls must be aware of the fact that at almost every step he took he has heard the cry of "Fare on!"

Maryland is to have a new county—to be organized from Berlin, Worcester county, on the Eastern Shore.

"Laughing photographs" are coming into fashion. One enterprising photographer maintains an amusing young man, whose business is to keep sitters on a broad grin.

They have a very fine mocking bird at the Nashville Pestoffice now, who does the whistling for the whole establishment, thus relieving the clerks from that duty and enabling them to devote all their time and energies to assorting and distributing the mails.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad company will commence laying steel rails in place of iron, for the track of the Jacksonville division, in August. The work will begin at Petersburg.

Persons who summer on the coast of Maine say that even at this season the evenings are so cool that fires are pleasant, and there are but few nights in which a blanket can be dispensed with. But a drawback to the climate is the dense white fogs that come up so often from the sea.

The duty of thirty cents a pound on camphor was removed on the 1st of August, 1872, and the price has declined from an average of thirty-nine cents per pound, when the duty was removed, to an average of twenty-nine cents. In some cases it has been sold below the cost of importation. A further reduction is possible.

A paper mill, for the manufacture of paper out of "rag weed," is about to be started at Alton, Illinois. Rag weed is a vegetable growth of which large quantities are plowed in every year by the farmers, and which has never been utilized for any purpose, but which is likely to be brought into extensive use for paper and rope.

A call has been issued from a meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war held in Des Moines, for a reunion of their comrades in Iowa and adjoining States, to be held in that city on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September, the anniversary of the battle of the city of Mexico.

The Boston *Traveller* regrets the fact that of the many startling tragedies at New York, within the past few years, of which women have been the cause, if not the instigators or actors, Massachusetts has furnished its full proportion of those of that sex made notorious for this connection.

Accounts from the cod fisheries have been unusually favorable, indeed, the best for many years; so that at present we have high hopes of a successful season. There is a fair average production and demand, and the quality is reported to be superior. Should the news from Labrador prove equally favorable, this will be a prosperous year with fishermen.

Religious denominations, according to a recent ruling of the Postoffice Department, are subject to the same rates of postage for their issue as ordinary weekly newspapers. If issued less than once a week, it is the semi-monthly or monthly "Reporter" class of publications, on account of the flight of several of the Tory Judges.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts now consists of Horace Gray, John Wells, John D. Colt, Seth Ames, Marcus Morton and William Rockwell, Sr. Mr. Gray was appointed in 1864, Mr. Wells in 1869, Mr. Colt in 1865, Mr. Ames and Mr. Morton in 1866, Mr. Rockwell in 1870. Mr. Colt held, however, the office previous to 1865, namely, from 1859 to 1865. The salary of the chief is $6,500 per year, and of the associates $5,000.

Dr. August Le Plongeon, whose researches among the remote evidences of a pre-historic mankind, which was at least semi-civilized, are well known among scientific men, will start on Thursday for Yucatan, where he proposes to spend the winter in making a survey of the records of the race in that region. His intention in making explorations there, and subsequently in Central America, is to get material for his work now in hand, on the "Pre-Historic Times." His friends believe that, when finished, it will throw a good light on his subject, he will probably be able to state even more interesting facts than he did in his lecture before the American Geographical Society, on the "Vestiges of Antiquity."

Rev. Dr. John Cumming, famous for his writings and sermons and unfulfilled predictions as to the destruction of the earth, has been turning to account the respective visits to England of the Sultan of Turkey, the Khedive of Egypt and the Shah of Persia. In a sermon preached in Liverpool, Dr. Cumming taking the text the words, "That the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared"—which are a fragment of the Sixteenth Chapter, 12th verse—asserted that the said words refer to these three potentates, and that the drying up of the upper Euphrates, which has left the ten tribes of Israel are now in the countries of those monarchs, whose journeyings through Europe foreshadow of the reunion of the Jews. The twelve tribes will then unite and be gathered together for the "Armageddon. After this "the fulness of time" may be expected. Dr. Cumming has for many years been experimenting in interpreting the Apocalypse, and predicting the probable time of the dissolution of the earth, forgetting that "of that day and that hour knoweth no man," and constantly forgetting that Dr. John Cumming has abundantly demonstrated that he does not know.

There is an attorney's office in Lafayette, Indiana, which has an outer and inner sanctum. In the outer room the junior sat. When a lady called and desired to see the senior she was shown into the inner office to wait until he came. Being engaged, he forgot all about the lady, and the senior not coming, about eleven o'clock he locked the door and went down town. The old lost return until about three in the afternoon, when he and the senior met at the door. At this moment he remembered the lady, and, with the simple remark, "There's a lady in the room who is waiting for me now," he bolted down stairs as though shot out of a gun, nor did he return until morning. What passed between the lady and the senior never transpired.

A correspondent writes to the Laporte, Ind., *Herald* from Rensselaer that in the eastern part of Jasper county, not long ago, an old lady was stricken with cerebro-spinal meningitis. The case was considered dangerously ill. Her son went up stairs to the loft, took some boards from the floor, and returning to the lower room, built a fire and set the patient to proceeded to manufacture a coffin. To her urgent appeal that he would not hammer so loudly, he replied that he guessed a little noise wouldn't hurt her, as she was "about gone, anyway." Sure enough, she soon died, and the undertaker assisted to lower her, soon after, into the grave in the rude coffin he had constructed. The correspondent says he has his report from an eye witness.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense qualities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœa and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When vigor is confined to every pore, after the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genital vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 36.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest commences 1st to May 1st, 4 to 5 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brackig, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Shaler, G. Fellanshee, Johnna Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Scarnerie, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

Great Slaughter

Of $50,000 Worth of Damaged

DRY GOODS,

Consigned by a New York house, and must be sold at once.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS,

A rare opportunity for all.

Also, $75,000 worth of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

At prices never before heard of in this city.

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

Llama Lace Sacques.

Talmas and Shawls.

Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.

Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.

Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks spotted and plain colors.

Marseilles Quilts.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

MWF

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SAML. CLARKE & SON, Carondelet, Missouri, is dissolved on the 5th inst., by mutual consent.

The business will be settled and carried on in future by J. W. CLARKE.
July 7, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To be Opened on WEDNESDAY, September 17th, 1873, and filled with experienced and competent Professors and Instructors. Professors made from a thorough and liberal education. Degrees conferred upon completion of course. Partial courses allowed. Pupils received at any time. Unsurpassed equipments. Buildings unsurpassed for location, beauty and convenience.

For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; or to any of the following named Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, Jr., M. McKnight, J. H. Shoenberger, Alex. Ross, Hon. John P. Sterrett, Rev. Drs. Howard, Wilson, Brown, Dr. Jas. K. Ing, Major Pearson, Esq.

Rector also to the following pastors: Hon. Chas. Shaler, Rev. Drs. Hall, Hays, Prof. Swing, Chicago, Ill., Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.; David Miller, Esq., Xenia. Rev. Dr. J. P. Hutchinson, Madison, Ind.

MWF

Pennsylvania

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample and the buildings handsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE

Columbia House,

At Cape May,

Will be Ready for Guests JUNE 28th.

The location of the Columbia is a full ocean view, and as a family resort it has no superior at the sea side.

Mr. BOLTON, who has the Washington Hotel on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Bolton's Hotel at Harrisburg, still has the Columbia.

MWF

SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,

EAST END.

This Hotel, which has recently been refitted and elegantly furnished throughout by Wm. Shakspeare, is now ready for guests. It is situated on a beautiful and cool spot, overlooking the Bay, and commodious baths, with shade trees, croquet grounds and everything that could be desired for parties that wish to spend the warm months where they can get pure air and tip-top meals.

WM. STOUGHTEN,
PROPRIETOR.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. Starting with all complications, it runs, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Shuttle Carrier), with simple and noiseless Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, and runs backwards. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Seat-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, Coal or Wood.

FURNISHING HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low, Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Ladies' Suits, At $3 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $3 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $4 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $4 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $5 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $5 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $6 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $6 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $7 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $7 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $8 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $9 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $10 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $11 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $12 00.

AT HORNE & CO.'S,

Market Street,

Large Lines of New

Embroideries,
Neck Ruching,
Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Gauze Underwear.
White and Percale Shirts,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
White Goods,
Victoria Lawns,
Striped, Barred and Plain Nainsooks,
Swisses, Organdies,

Goods Now Opening.

Linen Lawns,
Piques, Striped Victoria Lawns,
Table Linens,
Napkins, Doylies,
Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Domestic Dry Goods,
New Styles Prints,
Dress Goods, at low prices to close
Millinery and Straw Goods, at closing prices.
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats.

77 and 79 Market Street.

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS!

The Largest Stock, in all Widths, of

American Manufacture

EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTE.

American Oil Cloths have long been conceded as excelling all Foreign Makes, and are EXPORTED TO ENGLAND on account of their superiority in Elegance of Finish and Beauty of Design.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

SUMMER STOCK.

LOW PRICES!

GOOD STYLES.

Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,

METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.

Upholstering of all Kinds.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

Do You Remember the Old Favorite,

THE CELEBRATED

Golden Atlantic Navy,

Manufactured from

CHOICE OLD KENTUCKY STOCK,

RICHMOND, VA.

For Sale by Wholesale Dealers every where.

MWF

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of an act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, Missouri, by the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, the aforesaid company hereby gives notice to all concerned, that they will, on or before the 10th day of JULY next, submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design for a Suspension Bridge consisting of two channel spans of six hundred feet each, and two end spans of three hundred feet each, with an elevation of one hundred feet above low water mark. They also file a map giving the location of the portion of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings, showing accurately the bed of the stream, and furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War.

By order of Board of Directors of the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company.

M. HENDERSON, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1873.

T. C. TOPPER,

Venetian Blind Manufact'r,

No. 41 DIAMOND ALLEY,

(One door from Wood street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Repairing, Repainting and Trimming promptly attended to.

COUNTRY SEAT,

Thirty-five minutes' ride from the city, at Fair Oaks Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, containing 12 acres of Ground, on which is a handsome Dwelling of Nine Rooms, Stable, and abundance of Fruit Trees and nearly every description of Shrubbery common in this latitude, in actual bearing. Property at the St. Lion and within five minutes' walk of a Steam Railway. Apply to H. LOVE 121 Fourth avenue, or A. C. PATTERSON, 158 Fourth avenue.

MWF

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.: At Pittsburgh, June 14, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of R. E. KEK. B. HIGBY, of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

WM. HENRY, Assignee,
Fallston, Beaver County.
June 20, 1873.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Trimming Silks,
Stripe Silks,
Check Silks,
Grenadines,
Pongees,
Chintzes,
Organdies,
Lawns,
Jap. Poplins,
Jacquard Poplins,
Jap. Cloths,
Alpacas,
Mohairs,
Byzantines,
Delaines,
4-4 Percales, 12 1-2c.,
Best Prints, 10,
Choice Prints, 8 1-3c,
Prints, bargains, 6 1-4c.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

HATS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS.

Special Bargains

IN

Black Silks, at $1 50,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates.

Neutral Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1873.

With few exceptions the banks of this city are meeting the wants of their customers promptly and cheerfully. In the competition for business some of the newer institutions, having made almost too rapid strides for the length and strength of their legs, are now complaining that money has not eased up as they had anticipated it would at this season of the year; while the older banks are complaining that paper such as they consider choice is not offering in sufficient abundance to absorb all their surplus.

Regarding the financial future, considerable importance attaches to the grain crop, both here and on the continent, and just now the periodic "bear" makes his appearance and growls that crops are short, the harvest time wet, and the grain in consequence sprouting, and that the future looks dark and the bottom is about to drop out of everything commercial. Yet in truth, recent advices from Europe state that not more than the average crop will be harvested this year, owing to bad weather, internal disorders, &c. In Russia, Hungary and Spain the yield will be lighter while Germany will have an average crop. Prussian demands will be larger than ever before, and Spain, instead of importing grain as usual, will be obliged to import both grain and flour.

With these facts before us we may expect a heavy demand on us for grain to meet the foreign deficiency. According to our report given a few days since of the Northwest and California crops we would be fully prepared to meet this demand. With plenty of grain to export and a foreign demand sufficient to create an extended movement from the interior to the seaboard cities we may hope to continue the reduction of the balance of trade which has run so heavily against us.

During the first half of the calender year there has been a decline of about $11,000,000 in our imports and an advance in our exports of $24,000,000, making a total of $35,000,000 in our favor as compared with the same period of 1872.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		99
1867		112
1868		117¾
1865, old		117¾
1865, new		117¾
1867		119
1868		119
10-40s		111¾
New 5s		105¾
Gold		116¼
Currency 6s		119
Tennessees, old		93½
Tennessees, new		93½
Carolina, July		42
North Carolinas, new		37
Louisianas		90½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold		116¼
United States 6s, 1881		118¾
United States 5-20s, 1862		117¾
United States 5-20s, 1864		117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865		117¾
United States 10-40s		111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		114¾
Currency Sixes		119

—The new trade dollar lately authorized by Congress is now ready. Mr. Garnett, of the United States Mint of San Francisco, of a series of analysis of Mexican dollars, says:

For convenience of comparison I subjoin a statement of the relative gross weight, fineness and weight of pure silver, in avoirdupois grains, of the older American dollar, the new trade dollar, the Mexican silver dollar, and the Japanese silver yen, giving, in each case, the full legal weight and fineness of the coin, without tolerance, and assuming our old dollar as the unit of value:

	Grs. Fine.	Grs. p. s.	Value.
Old American dollar	412½ 900	371¼	$1 00
New American trade dollar	420 900	378	1 01.82
Mexican dollar	417 85 902 77	377¼	1 01.62
Japanese yen	416 900	374 4-10	1 00.95

It will be observed that our new dollar contains three-quarters of pure silver more than the Mexican dollar of full weight and fineness, and is two mills more va uable, and being of much greater uniformity in both respects, as the regulations of our mints admit of no such wide deviation from exact standard in the way of tolerance, cannot fail to furnish a much superior medium of exchange, both in respect to its greater uniformity in value, as well as to the certainty and regularity of supply.

Although Congress has not abolished our old silver dollar of account of 412½ grains, commercial usage will retain it in the expression and quotation of silver values. The parity for the coinage of the old dollar was a half per cent., and is the same for the new. To arrive, then, at the total cost of the new trade dollar, as compared with the market value of fine silver bars, and assuming these at par, expressed in the dollar of 412½ grains, and we have the cost of the trade dollar:

Increase of weight in new dollar	1.82 per cent.
Charge for coinage	0.50 per cent.
Total cost	2.32 per cent.

Which we may state as amounting, practically, to 2¾ per cent. Striking has since generally being in a very unsatisfactory condition. Sales here have been few and far between. Below will be found all the information we could obtain on the subject.

CRUDE.

In this market we did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. Spot is quoted at 5¼c. Parker's sales 1,000 bbls at $1 85, and 300 bbls at $1 80 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market quiet without any change in prices. We quote nominally at 14¾alSc per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady; city $2 25; country $1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet and continues weak. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$1 95
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 99
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	1 93½
200 bbls upper road	1 95
1,000 bbls upper road, seller July	2 00
1,000 bbls upper road, seller July and August	2 03
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 80
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 85

NEW YORK, July 22, closing 21.—The general market is somewhat depressed and lower, shippers not being disposed to purchase on the basis of the difficulty of procuring ocean tonnage; 1,000 bbls crude in bulk posted at 5¾c; 2,000 bbls do do, and 1,000 do seller first half September 1873; cases 23c. Naphtha 19c. Philadelphia delivery "tanks" is slightly excession in prices of refined admitted on all deliveries, trade ruling very now; short delivery 18½c; more inquiry of 6,000bbls September and October at 19c.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market quiet at $1 95.

ROUSEVILLE, July 22.—Market quiet and steady at about $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 22.—Market quiet at $1 90.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market dull; sales at $1 75.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market quiet and unchanged; held at $1 90.

PARKER'S, July 22.—Market dull at $1 80at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Market quiet; S. W., 19½c; crude, 17¾c; cases, 29c; futures, August to October, 18c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph line.]

FOXBURG, July 22.—Market quiet at $1 80 bid, $1 85 asked.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market very quiet and nothing doing at $1 80.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market steady at $1 90at 92½.

Nothing done.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market very dull at $1 93at 2 00.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Crude, 17½c; refined 17¾c. Market unsettled with no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Refined 18¼c; crude 17½c, in bulk; 19½c in cases.

PARKER'S, July 22.—Market quiet at $1 80at 85.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O W	511
H M Kelvey	Vesta O W	562
O J Greer	Vesta O W	1757
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	951
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	439
Fisher Bros	Petrolia O W	360
Jos Bushnell	Lilly O W	456
Parker, T & Co	Liberty O W	240
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	400
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	221
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	514
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	411
Tack & M	Citizens O W	164
Owner	Citizens O W	320
B S Duncan	Citizens O W	766
Fisher Bros	American O W	647
Fisher Bros	American O W	480
B S Duncan	American O W	484
B S Duncan	American O W	960

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Vesta O W	1,020	Standard O W	951
Radiant O W	469	Petrolia O W	360
Lily O W	456	Liberty O W	240
Keystone O W	400	Eagle O W	221
Crysta. O W	514	Commercial O W	411
Citizens O W	1,561	American O W	1,403
Total			9,651

Refined Oil Shipped East by the W. P. R. R'

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Philadelphia	1,141
Ekins, Bly & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Philadelphia	450
Total		1,591

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 22, 1873.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull; No 1 spring at 99c; No 2 $1 13¾; No 3, $1 in. Corn steady; 35c regular; 37¾c fresh. Oats dull at 28½c. Rye firm at 57c. Barley firm at 63c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firm at $15 00. Lard 7¾c. Bookmeats active at 8¾a8¾c.

WHISKY.—Steady at 91c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull; superfine, western and State $4 75a5 20. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal active at $2 70a3 15. Wheat 1c lower; $1 40a1 50. Red winter $1 48a1 50; amber winter $1 48; No 1 Milwaukee $1 45; No 2 do $1 36. Rye quiet at 76a76c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; white 64a67c; yellow 70a66c. Oats dull; white 40a43c; black 43a45c. Eggs easy at 20a21c. Coffee strong and buoyant. Sugar strong at 7¼ a8¾c. Rice steady at 8a9c. Petroleum weak; crude 18½c; refined 17¾c. Pork steady; new mess $17. Lard—Steam $9 00a9 05. Cut meats steady. Bacon firm; long clear 9½c; short clear 9¾c. Land weak at 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Cattle—Receipts 59 day, including 126 cars left over from arrivals, 1,000 head for the week 4,573 head. Market opened moderately active at 5¼c per pound for Texans, $5 25a5 50 for Ohio steers, 1,016at,320 lbs, $5 25a5 50; 19 Ohio cows, 971 lbs, $4 00; 19 do, 1,019 lbs, $4 25; 20 do, $4 50; 20 Ohio stockers, 669 lbs, $4 35; 92 Michigan steers, 964at,110 lbs, $4 25a5 00; 195 Indiana steers, 1,124at,240 lbs, $4 25a5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,000 head; total for the week 14,000 head. Market opened exceedingly active at ½c decline on last week's closing prices. Sales of 1,227 Ohio sheep, 90at16 lbs at 5¼a5¾c; 974 do, 87at4 lbs, $4 50; 1,000 Michigan sheep, 73at92 lbs, $4 50; 125 Illinois sheep, 72 lbs, $5 45. Hogs—Receipts 24,000 head, including reported arrivals, 3,300 head; total for the week 16,300 head. Market slow at 15a20c decline from yesterday's rates. Sales yesterday, 1,600 Indiana and Ohio hogs, 180at8 lbs, $6 90a6 95; 1 choice lot to local butchers, $7 30. To-day prices are off, and sales of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200at265 lbs, $4 90a5 10.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $6 40a7 10. Wheat firm at $1 25a1 30. Corn, oats and barley dull but unchanged. Rye quiet at 70a72c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions active; mess pork quiet at $16 00. Lard—Steam 9c; kettle 9½c. Bulk meats quiet at 8½a9c. Bacon 9½a10c, with sales. Whisky firm at 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Flour in improved demand; superfine $5 90a6 50. Wheat firm; No 2 red stand at $1 60at 75. Rye firm at 65a66c. Corn held higher, 60a66c. Oats quiet at 48a50c. Provisions—Mess pork at $16 00. Lard at 9c. Petroleum steady; 19¾c; refined 18¼a18¾c. Whisky dull at 90a92c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour demand fair at $7 50. Wheat firm; No 2 red at $1 40at42. Rye steady at 65a66c. Provisions firmer. Pork $16 00. Bacon firm at 8¾a9½c. Lard 9c. Bulk meats steady at 7¾a8¾a9½c. Whisky higher.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1 30¼; No 2, $1 23¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 37c. Oats dull; No 2, 28c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, 86c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¼.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy during the greater part of the day at 3 a4 per cent., but at the close some loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange steady at 109¼a109¾ for sixty days, and 110¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold active at 116 to 116¼, with closing sales at 116¼. Loans 5a5 per cent. to-day, to-morrow and Thursday. Clearings $33,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $351,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and strong.

U. S. coup, '81	119	5-20s '67	119
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '68	118¾
5-20s '64	117¾	New 5s	115½
5-20s '65	119¾	10-40s	111¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri	93¾	Virginia, old	44
Tennessee, old	80¾	N. Carolina, old	27¾
Tennessee, new	80¾	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The operations at the Stock Exchange were restricted this afternoon and an apparent termination in the corner in Erie ensued, an unsettled feeling which was reflected in lower prices throughout the list. Prices were steady at the decline except Pacific Mail, which was heavy and especially depressed on account of another meeting by the Board of Directors, at which the question of a general mortgage was again discussed, but as before, the advice of counsel was invoked before taking final steps. The extreme decline of the day was in Erie, which dropped from 61¾ regular to 59 seller 4, sold 62¾ to 63¾ cash. The greatest difference in favor of cash stock to-day was 1¾ per cent., but toward the close the stock was rated at ¾a¾ for use until to-morrow. A large portion of borrowed interest has undoubtedly been closed up. Pacific Mail fell from 39½ to 38¾, and finally rallied to 39¾. There was a large business in Northwest common, which declined from 33¾ to 33, closing at 33¼. Union Pacific declined from 29¼ to 28¾, under realizations, and afterwards recovered to 28¾. Panama fell off from 117¾ to 116, and Wabash from 72¾ to 72. The decline in the balance of the list was comparatively slight. Vanderbilt shared throughout the day were the strongest on the list. The market closed steady, though in some cases at an advance from the lowest point of the day.

Canton	100	St. Paul preferred	73¾
W. U. Tel. Co	30½	Toledo & Wabash	72
Quicksilver	35	Do preferred	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	97	Terre Haute	15
American Ex. Co	63¾	Do preferred	35
U. S. Express Co	71¾	Chicago & Alton	108¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	Do preferred	110
N. Y. Central	104	Ohio and Mississippi	40¾
Erie	59¾	C. C. C. and I. C	87
Do preferred	83	Burlington & Quincy	99
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	93½
Do preferred	130	Indiana	94
Michigan Central	93¾	Illinois Central	107
Ft. W. & C.	88¾	Union Pacific	28¾
Northwest common	69¾	Central Pacific	108¾
Do preferred	80	Union	81¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del. & Lack.	100
New Jersey Central	93	Hartford & Erie	23¾
St. Paul	82¾	Bankers' Bills	109¾

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The commission houses continue fairly active, but there is no improvement in jobbing branches. Western and southwestern jobbers are operating freely in staple cotton and woolen goods. Cotton flannels in brisk request and some makes of brown are sold up already. Brown and bleached cottons steady. Colored cottons ruled but firm. Dark madder prints are selling more freely than for some time past. Fancy calicoes of fine and medium grades move briskly. Foreign cloths and beavers in more request.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1a2c; No 1 white Michigan $1 66; amber $1 56¾. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, spot, 44c; per letter August and September 44¾c; no grade 40¾c. Oats quiet No 1, 49; No 2, 27¾c; Michigan 33c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Cotton firm at 16¼a16¾c. Flour firm at $5a5 50. Corn firm at 66a67c. Oats firm at 43c. Pork, lard and bacon dull but unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1 51at 52; No 2 do $1 44. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No 1, 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 22.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 51. Corn quiet at 53at55c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	July 23	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 23	Liverpool.
Lapland	July 23	Bristol.
Olympia	July 23	Glasgow.
Manhattan	July 23	Liverpool.
Frisia	July 24	Hamburg.
Westphalia	July 26	Antwerp.
Ville de Paris	July 26	Franco.
Canada	July 26	Liverpool.
Australia	July 26	Glasgow.
Columbia	July 30	Glasgow.
Montana	July 30	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	July 30	Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 22, 1873.

River falling slowly with about six feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 89 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 22, 1873.

Weather clear and pleasant. Mallie Ragon, for Pittsburgh, left at 10 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, at 10:30 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, at 1 P. M. River seven feet three inches and falling fast. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—River sixteen feet and rising. Departed—E. K. Hudson, Wheeling. Clear and warm. The Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company took possession of the big wharf-boat to-day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—Thirty-one inches scant on Harpeth shoals. No arrivals or departures. Weather hazy and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 22.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville; City of Chester, St. Louis. River has fallen eight inches. Clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—River falling steadily. Clear and warm. Arrived—Liberty of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Glencoe, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 22.—Arrived—Natchez, Red River. Departed—Henry Tete. Up—Henry Ames, Lady Lee and Colorado. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Arrived—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati. No departures. Rainy; mercury 75.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.	

Departed.

West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet eleven inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, T A. M.
Wheeling.....Mallie Ragon.....Williamson, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet eleven inches and falling fast. The weather was pleasant. A fair amount of business was transacted taking the season into consideration.

CAPT. JAMES O'NEIL has taken command of the Anita,

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip.

THE towboat Fearless arrived at St. Louis with two barges of freight and coke, on Tuesday.

THERE square barges for the Gilmore and one Grand Tower barge are loading at the ore pile.

AT Shreveport the boats have sprung the rates of freight on pine-sifted cattle from $2 50 to $3 per head.

THE steamer Monongahela was left for Brownsville, where she will be placed in thorough and complete repairs for the fall trade.

KINNEY SMITH has resigned the position of Chief Clerk of the Morning Star. Mr. Farmer takes the position vacated by Mr. Smith.

W. D. SPIKING, of Pittsburgh, was in Sioux City Tuesday. Says Joe Wilkinson of that city has gone as a visitor on 'Change at St. Louis on Saturday.

CAPT. NAT. WILLIAMS is building, at Madison, a new hull for the machinery of the steamer Ned Williams that was burned on the Ice last winter.

THE new hull built at Madison for the Cairo and Nashville packet, John Lumsden, is finished. The old cabin has been transferred, and is being painted.

THE powerful towboat Will Black exchanges, in charge of Captain C. F. Adams, are receiving for St. Louis and way points and will have quick-dispatch.

A PICK passenger named John Henry fell overboard from the City of Helena at Island 82, Monday night, and was drowned. He came aboard at Vicksburg.

THE Parkersburg *Times* says that "Captain J. Thornton Russell, the gentlemanly commander of the Bonnie City, is about to leave that boat to take charge of another one."

THE fine light draught packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, leaves for Geneva this day, at 11 A. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers will bear this in mind.

THE steamer Granite State, Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth on time. She will leave here on her return trip on Friday, 4 P. M. Shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

THE Keokuk Northern Line, of St. Louis, contemplate removing one of their wharfboats from St. Louis to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, for the use of the Northern Line and St. Louis Express Line.

THE fine steamer Exchange, Capt. S. Shuman, is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have one of the finest crews on the river and Captain J. M. Vandergrift, will be found in the office.

THE new steamer Emma Graham, Captain Williams, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday. This boat is A No. 1 in every respect and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

AT 80 Lloyd's, at a late hour Monday night, two steamboatmen, named Michael McCarthy and John Kerrigan, had an altercation on the street, and the former struck the latter in the left breast, inflicting, probably, a fatal wound. McCarthy was arrested.

NEW ORLEANS *Pungune* of the 18th: "Steamer Andrew Ackley. This steamer was offered for sale yesterday, at twelve months' credit, by the Sheriff, in a suit of Allegheny Savings bank vs. H. K. Hazelrig. She was bought by Capt. James Mellon for $2,600.

OUR attentive and accomplished friend, W. S. Davis, who so ably presided over the office of Pittsburgh's favorite steamer—the Quistadora—was the only lady on an Eastern trip. He will return home via Wheeling Falls and Cleveland. We wish him a pleasant time, a safe return, and renewed health.

THE Evansville *Courier* says: "Work will be commenced on the Ward dam, opposite this city next Monday. It is intended to expend $25,000 on the work this summer and fall, which we think will effectively remove the bar from in front of the city before the turn of another year."

NEW ORLEANS *Times* of the 18th: "Levee matters still bear a quiet appearance. There was but little doing on either landing, and but a small number of boats in port. There were but two departures. The Ben Hur Adee left for Greenville and the Andes for Omachita river. The Adee and Sunnie had fair trips."

W. H. BOFINGER has gone extensively into the agency business as he is now agent for the Cairo and New Orleans line of packets, he sends freight to the Arkansas, White, Tennessee, Cumberland rivers, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Kansas, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, China and Japan.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Sunday Republican* on the situation: Business at this port was materially brisk yesterday, and the pack-ts were better patronized than for some time past, all those going out having comparatively good cargoes. Freight rates bid fair to remain steady the coming week. The river is still on the decline, with no prospect of a better condition for some time to come. Low water navigation will soon commence if the decline is not checked before long.

THE fine light draught packet Mallie Ragon, Capt. Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and Parkersburg. Since her last trip she has been placed in thorough and complete repairs, and is T No 1 in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. A. W. Veghley, an officer who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

CAPT. TOM HARMAN, of the Tyrone is proverbial for his obliging spirit. "Dan" tells the following: "An old lady hailed him. He landed and asked what she wanted. She replied that she wished to send a message to her daughter. Since her last trip she has been placed in thorough and complete repairs, and is T No 1 in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. A. W. Veghley, an officer who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

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WHAT HAS BEEN WANTED FOR A LONG TIME.—Messrs. Fairman & Henderson, steamboat agents and wharf proprietors, have contracted for a large supply of turpaulin, made of the best material, which will be rented out on favorable terms, to be used for the protection of perishable goods temporarily deposited upon the wharf, and both receivers and shippers of this class of freight will, we feel sure, be under obligations to this enterprising firm.

THE Cairo *Bulletin* says: "The contract for removing Bacon Rock in the Ohio river, opposite this city, near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, has been revoked, the contractors having failed to comply with their agreement. Efforts will now be made this fall to remove it, if the stage of water will permit. This is the rock on which the steamer John Kyle struck some eighteen months or two years ago."

SATURDAY'S St. Louis *Globe* gets off the following on a well known gentleman:

Odd Capt. Lon Bryson, who was born in 1793, received a letter yesterday from a lawyer in Fairfield, Wis., desiring to get the authority to apply for his pension in the recent Modoc military war, which he has the right to draw. Capt. Bryson scorns the use of charging his country for his patriotic efforts in its behalf, as it has been so long since the war was not the man, as his father was born in 1816, and he in 1840. When some men get old, they do not like to acknowledge it.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Captain Hugh Harkins, formerly of this city, died on July 4th, in the mountains of Colorado, sixty miles from Denver, aged sixty-three years. It is believed Harkins has since he went to Denver to carry on a mercantile business, having been for two years previous purchasing grain and other produce in Iowa. His son Joseph was in Salt Lake city when he heard of his father's illness. He hastened to him, but not in time to see him alive. Few river men were better known years ago than Hugh Harkins. He was very prosperous for a time, and invested all his means in Keokuk real estate at the time of the great inflation. His purchases proved to be most fortunate, and at fabulous prices, and Harkins was almost, if not quite, a millionaire. He would not sell; the bubble burst, and he was poor. He removed to St. Louis, and was there the same quiet, reflective, pleasant gentleman he had ever been; and from that time till his death he was engaged in various honorable employments. His sons, David and William, were on the river as clerks for ten or fifteen years, and David is yet in that business. Capt. Harkins went on the river nearly forty years ago. He was, we believe, Captain of the Emperor, a fast boat, of no mean celebrity years ago between the Ohio and New Orleans. Throckmorton was one of his most intimate friends, and their boats were often running in the Missouri or Upper Mississippi at the same time. Capt. H. commanded the Dispeya in the Missouri. He owned the Badger State, and ran her between St. Louis and Keokuk, and in the Des Moines river, where she sank. He was also on the David Wallis, Agnes, and Tacony in later years. The deceased was an excellent man, and highly respected. He was always honorable in his dealings, and was never known to use vulgar or profane language. The rivers will know him no more. He sleeps well in a lovely valley of distant Colorado

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Hecter Bros, 2 bbls brandy, R E Sellers & Co, 5 do ale, 5 bbls whisky; Lewis O & P, 50 sacks meal; J H Hippinoot, 25 bbls pickles; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 25 do; 2 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs; J O Cashman, 1 do; Cochran, Bennett Ross, 1 do shingles; Reese, Owens & Co, 50 tcs lard; T H Seabright, 20 bbls flour; Schumaker & Co, 300 do; E Lissberger, 3 old boilers; E Edmonson & Son, 1 bdl burlaps; Graff B & Co, 1 car limestone; Marr's & Baker, 1 bi mdse; Eclipse Oil Works, 104 bbls lub oil; Ribu & W, 14 bx soap; Boaden & P, 15 bx cheese; W McKinney & Son, 1 car s iron; Robt Young, 1st carriage timbers; Fier, D & Co, 1 bbl ale; Jno McCullough, 2 cars shovels; W H Hack, 55 bbls pork; W M Stone, 11 steel; H H Bingham, 1 pkg mdse; Jno Bissell & Co, 1 car mdse; Hussey & Co, 1 car sugar; Duff & Sons, 437 ½ doz w boards; L G Graff & Co, 1 car ear m; Coleman & M, 1 car steel; Jones & Laughlin, 20 D, I car shingles; F W Jenkins & Bro, 20 bbls flour; F O Schmidt & Co, 50 do; Schumaker & Co, 50 do; M Ewen, 12 bdls shingles; Jones & Laughlin, 3 do pig iron; Keyser, Dilworth & Co, 5 do do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; Wm Smith & Son, m....., 2 bdls; Jones & Laughlin, m....., 3 bdls; Total.....37

Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	Caughey & Hallman, bs	1
Caughey & Hallman, m		4
Total		5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Jones & Laughlin, m		2
Total		4

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
R Law	Rogers & B	2
Total		2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Zug & Co, 6	Shoenberger, B & Co, 3	3
Lucy Furnace, 9	Isabella Furnace Co, 9	2
Total		37

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	Caughey & Hallman, bs	1
Caughey & Hallman, m		4
Total		5

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Jones & Laughlin, m		2
Total		4

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
R Law	Rogers & B	2
Total		2

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

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LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

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HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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OF LIVERPOOL.

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WAREHOUSE,

No. 311 LIBERTY STREET,

Lately occupied by LINDSAY, STERRITT & CO.

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FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flours

In Store and for sale by

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353 LIBERTY STREET

PAVING.

McNAUGHER & CO.,

Contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, Furnishing and Setting Curb Stones and Grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 NORTH DIAMOND STREET Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEW POTATOES

RECEIVED FRESH EVERY DAY.

Orders by the Barrel will receive prompt attention.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner Seventh Ave. and Smithfield St.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Capital - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ALEXANDER L. McFARLAND, President.

SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Emperor Visits the American Department.

His Impressions Concerning It.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Vienna Exposition.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH VISITS THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

Special to New York Herald:]

VIENNA, July 22.—The Emperor visited the American Department this morning, accompanied by Baron Schwartz, Seshorn, Count Bellgard and the Minister of Police. Notice had been given to the Commissioners beforehand. His Majesty wore a Field Marshal's uniform. He was received at the entrance by Mr. Garretson, Chief Commissioner, Minister Jay, Mr. McGrath, Architect Peck and other Commissioners. The Emperor, accompanied by Messrs. Garretson and Jay, gave a close examination and scrutiny to every department in the exhibition. The original sewing machine made by Elias Howe was examined with deep attention, the Emperor asking what additional improvements had been made. He went through the elaborate exhibitions of other sewing machine manufacturers, examining specimens of embroidery and stitching. After carefully studying a map of Philadelphia, the Emperor asked Minister Jay where the site of the original Exhibition was, and put other questions as to the resources and attractions of the city. The models of school houses of Boston and New York were examined at length, the Emperor inquiring into the methods of instruction and the number of scholars. A model of the excavations at Hell Gate, on the East river, was examined closely, and after putting numerous questions relative to the work, the Emperor said to Count Bellgard, "The engineering feats of these Americans are incredible." He visited the dental display and was much amused, asking the manner in which artificial teeth for the mastication of food were attached. The display of cotton, sugar and rice from the Southern States interested the Emperor, who expressed surprise and gratification at the astonishing resources of Southern productions. He also examined the Ohio, Missouri, New York and California wine exhibition, asking about the qualities of the wines. A glass of American champagne, offered the Emperor by an American exhibitor, was smilingly declined. He spent some time studying the map of the Northern Pacific Railroad country, and the accompanying collection of wheat, furs and minerals. Looking at the map he said, "You have an immense country, but don't let the Indians trouble you." The display of the American bank note engraving interested the Emperor, who asked the values and designations of the notes. He was exceedingly pleased with the chromo display, studying the landscapes and sea scenes and asked what sections of the country were represented. He looked closely at the exhibition of the products of Texas, stopping and asking as to their durability and facility of writing. The display of ores from Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana were scrutinized. Blocks of coal said to run seventeen feet to the perch, were inquired into. The Emperor's visit was interested, the Emperor, who expressed surprise and gratification at the astonishing resources of Southern productions. He also examined the Ohio, Missouri, New York and California wine exhibition, asking about the qualities of the wines. A glass of American champagne, offered the Emperor by an American exhibitor, was smilingly declined. He spent some time studying the map of the Northern Pacific Railroad country, and the accompanying collection of wheat, furs and minerals. Looking at the map he said, "You have an immense country, but don't let the Indians trouble you." The display of the American bank note engraving interested the Emperor, who asked the values and designations of the notes. He was exceedingly pleased with the chromo display, studying the landscapes and sea scenes and asked what sections of the country were represented. He looked closely at the exhibition of the products of Texas, stopping and asking as to their durability and facility of writing. The display of ores from Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana were scrutinized. Blocks of coal said to run seventeen feet to the perch, were inquired into. While he was passing through the musical department, the Austrian hymn was played upon a parlor organ, the Emperor joined his hat. The display of boots, shoes and leather was large and examined critically and satisfactorily. A long time was spent in the arms department, the Emperor looking at every model exhibited, asking the arms, moving the triggers, inquiring into the mechanism, examining curiously the military saddles and accoutrements. On putting his foot into a wooden stirrup, testing and arguing as to the models, especially the models in cabinets and fortifications from the War Department. When the Emperor came to the sanitary carpet, and the bodies of the dead and wounded soldiers, he was deeply interested, asking about the comforts of the wounded and wondering how cars of such unusual length could turn ordinary railway curves. Finally he said to Mr. Garretson, "For improvements and new inventions since the last Exposition, America is without comparison in the advance she has made."

In all the Emperor spent two hours in close scrutiny of our exhibition. Many persons were present. A large number of persons followed the party. There was no crowding. As the Emperor passed from the display he was received by each exhibitor in person. He said he would re-visit another day for the examination of the agricultural hall and the school house and the machinery at the end of the department. As the Emperor finally left the building, Jay and Garretson, expressing thanks for the courtesy shown him. As he left, he said that he was sorry that the department did not fully represent the capacities, industry and resources of the United States. The Emperor, through Baron Schwarz, said "America makes here a more varied, instructive and beautiful display than I had seen in any previous foreign exhibition. Beyond that the most noteworthy feature is the progress of industry and art is the constant evidence that the artificers are thinking men, and that your labor is recognized by constant study to lighten it."

Crossing to the British department the Emperor was first received by Sir Francis Grant, British Minister, Mr. Owen and the other Commissioners in charge. He was received with the honors due a display of Great Britain and afterwards that of Brazil.

The Insurrection in Spain.

THE DEFECTION IN THE NAVY—FOUR IRON CLADS DESERT.

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A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

The declaration of independence at Alicante was brought about by the arrival in the harbor of the Insurgent iron clad Victoria, from Carthagena. She soon afterward sailed, when the city returned to its loyalty to the National government. The Governor of Alicante was arrested and will be tried by court martial for treason. Minority have decided to withdraw again from the Cortes.

MADRID, July 22.—The Cortes last night a m ? tion to censure the government for its decree denying the insurgent navy the privileges of refuge at Carthagena, pirates, was rejected by a vote of 110 to 93.

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HAVANA, July 22.—The Spanish Conservatives of Havana sent to Madrid by the last mail a petition to be presented to the Cortes, in which they pray that so long as a single armed rebel remains who cries "death to Spaniards," and until sufficient time has elapsed for the complete re-establishment of tranquility in Cuba, no reforms introduced such as are likely to produce disturbances, which would only be favorable to the rebels. The petition is signed mostly by wealthy Spaniards and slave-holders and their dependents. The Republican party in the interest of peace in Spain and their cause before the Cortes. They ask more reforms, especially liberty of the press, abolition of mendicancy of the censorship, and practical enjoyment of Republican forms of government here as well as in Spain.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, July 22.—Gustav Rose, the distinguished chemist and mineralogist, is dead, aged seventy-five.

LONDON, July 22.—The weather throughout England is favorable to crops. Thermometer 85.

LONDON, Evening, July 22.—The extraordinary heat continues without abatement.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 22, 5 p. m.—Consols for money 92¾ @92¾; for account 92¾.

5-20s, 1865, 93¾; do 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 93¾; new 5s, 1874, 87¾; Erie, 16¾; Illinois Central, 96. Five months' bills in open market is ¾ per cent. below bank rate. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £166,000. Spirits petroleum 8s8d; refined 12¾@13d.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—5-20s, 88¼.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 56 francs 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton scarcely middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. California white wheat average 12s 5dails 9d; Club 12sails 2d; red spring 10s 10d. Corn 27s8d. Pork 72s. Bacon 38s. Tallow 39s. Yams and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 22 – Refined petroleum 39 francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR WEDNESDAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States southeast and southwest winds, generally clear weather.

For the Gulf States southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and local rains on the coast. For the South Atlantic States easterly winds and cloudy weather, with local rains. For the Lake region, northeast to southwesterly winds and higher temperature. For the Northwest southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness and possibly light rains.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 22, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	75	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	74	S. E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	76	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	82	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	71	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kas	80	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	77	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	76	S.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	76	S. E.	Clear.
New Orleans	80	E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	76	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	73	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	84	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	75	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	75	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg Miss	75	S.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	75	S. E.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	72	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	79	S.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	79	S. E.	Clear.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 22.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 96 at 2 p. m., 86 at 9 p. m. Port list—Down—H. S. Turner, Mary Ament, Cassville, Kentucky, Eagle Line and Rose Hipe. Up—Wildwood, Kevy-Dale, J. D. Parker, Eagle and Bowers. Business light.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—River rising slowly, with six feet six inches in the canal, and four feet six inches in the Indian chute. Weather hot. Departed—Majestic; Rawen and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Arkansas City, New Orleans.

The new Anchor Line's Missouri river boat, and Captain Quill's Alabama river boat, were successfully launched from Bardstown's ship yard yesterday.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 22.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Naphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Dubuque, St. Paul. Departed—Capital City, Vicksburg; Wabash, Red River; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Paul.

Evening—Clear and warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 21.—River falling, with 7 feet 6 inches in the channel. Clear and warm; thermometer 96 at 2 p. m.

BLAKE NEY BUBBLES—NO. 2.

"All Men Are Born Free and Equal."

There is no better mental relish than a sandwich of sense and nonsense. The one is the natural background of the other. In Shakspeare's tragedies the greatest fools always appear side by side with the greatest heroes.

This paper shall not aspire to the dignity of a political essay. It shall rather aim to disguise the most serious of sense as the most silly of nonsense. That's "fair warning," as the auctioneers say, and those that object to my "terms" may look elsewhere. They may thus find the transverse of my conditions, and be better suited. But those that are willing to see a surface of sunshine while they feel an undertow of shadow; those that can endure to look on gaudy "bubbles" and at the same time be reminded that underneath are dark waters through which they struggle to the top and thus they know of greater struggles down, down, down, in the unseen depths; those that can appreciate humor, laughing through tears and joking between sighs—they are "respectfully invited to attend." *Selah!*

"All men are born free and equal." Exactly. Well, they all are—more or less equal. But some are so much more so than others! You may set it down as a fact that the less equal a man's property there is most equality. Different degrees of prosperity have corresponding degrees of equality.

"All men are equal before the law." That is to say, again, more or less so. Any judge or juror will tell you that some men are much equaller than others. It depends on circumstances. I mean on a man's circumstances. A man in moderate circumstances is indeed equal. A man in affluent circumstances is affluently equal. A man in "reduced" circumstances is reduced to equality. A man who never knows where breakfast, by way of diversion, and it is "justifiable indignation" to call him a liar to his face is equality. Otherwise it will be manslaughter, of one of the "degrees," I don't remember, the degree depending, of course, on the degree of equality. Rob a bank of its capital in a genteel way, and, at most, your penalty will be simply that of a "defaulter" or "defaulting cashier." "Grand larceny" is never committed by the truly equal. And the truly equal are scarcely ever "committed" themselves. And when they are, their great equality is sure to bail them out. Social scientists are enabled to form a very nice estimate of a man's intellectual and moral worth by the amount of his equality. It may be objected that equality is so largely dependent on wealth, which is liable to take to itself wings and become flighty, that therefore—that's all "muddled" Beecher's great lecture on "Compulsory Education" means with the remark that "poor people always goes ragged" and him with ignorance and crime."

The popular errors that "it is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven;" that the wealthiest men shoot like rockets from the slums of society, and that "a boy born and bred in the lap of luxury—all these fallacies are now exploded.

If a man highly gifted with equality suddenly becomes poor, like Job, he is not at all apt to be left "standing?" And if an *equaliser* cuss suddenly becomes rich, like Job, the Lord usually becomes also a man of "parts!" Facts are more reliable and decisive than theories. Genuine, first-class equality is restricted to the few. It has nothing in common with the vulgar idea of "equal rights for all and privileges for none." As they get their sound 's attire on, or when there is an election pending, they mount the stump and talk of their "equal rights." Then they get their sound 's attire on, or when there is an election pending, they mount the stump and talk of their "equal rights." Then they become very much impressed with the chromo dispay, studying the landscapes and sea scapes and asked what sections of the country were represented. He looked closely at the exhibition of the products of Texas, stopping and asking as to their durability and facility of writing. The display of ores from Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana were scrutinized. Blocks of coal said to run were interesting to the Emperor, who inquired into the matter of production. While he was passing through the musical department, the Austrian hymn was played upon a parlor organ, the Emperor joined his hat. The display of boots, shoes and leather was large and examined critically and satisfactorily. A long time was spent in the arms department, the Emperor looking at every model exhibited, asking the arms, moving the triggers, inquiring into the mechanism, examining curiously the military saddles and accoutrements. On putting his foot into a wooden stirrup, testing and arguing as to the models, especially the models in cabinets and fortifications from the War Department. When the Emperor came to the sanitary carpet, and the bodies of the dead and wounded soldiers, he was deeply interested, asking about the comforts of the wounded and wondering how cars of such unusual length could turn ordinary railway curves. Finally he said to Mr. Garretson, "For improvements and new inventions since the last Exposition, America is without comparison in the advance she has made."

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For the Middle and Eastern States southeast and southwest winds, generally clear weather.

For the Gulf States southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and local rains on the coast. For the South Atlantic States easterly winds and cloudy weather, with local rains. For the Lake region, northeast to southwesterly winds and higher temperature. For the Northwest southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness and possibly light rains.

Midnight Bulletin.

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Leavenworth, Kas	80	S.	Clear.
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Memphis, Tenn	76	S.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	76	S. E.	Clear.
New Orleans	80	E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	76	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	73	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	84	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	75	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	75	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg Miss	75	S.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	75	S. E.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	72	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	79	S.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	79	S. E.	Clear.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 22.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 96 at 2 p. m., 86 at 9 p. m. Port list—Down—H. S. Turner, Mary Ament, Cassville, Kentucky, Eagle Line and Rose Hipe. Up—Wildwood, Kevy-Dale, J. D. Parker, Eagle and Bowers. Business light.

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Evening—Clear and warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 21.—River falling, with 7 feet 6 inches in the channel. Clear and warm; thermometer 96 at 2 p. m.

THE POLICE CLOTHING.

Continuation of the Investigation.

Clerk Patterson Testifies — Ex-Officer Hazen on the Stand—Mr. Patterson Positively Refuses to Submit the Book of Original Entries.

The committee appointed to investigate the matter of the charges relative to the clothing accounts of the city police, held another meeting last night, and until near the close of the session they got on well. There was nothing remarkable elicited from either Clerk Patterson, or ex-officer Hazen, but when about closing a very strange proceeding was brought to light. Mr. Jeremy, chairman, requested Mr. Patterson to present at the next meeting the book of original entries. This book was before the committee at their first meeting, but, it appears, since then Mr. Patterson has had it copied, and this copy is all that he is willing to have examined by the committee. Following is a report of the proceedings:

TESTIMONY OF MR. PATTERSON.

James S. Patterson, Clerk, was sworn and testified that he left the office of the 15th of November, 1872, Mr. James B. Coyle came in to learn the business; witness returned about the 15th of January, 1873; on the 9th of January found that I could not open the safe; left the Mayor here and went to Burke & Barnes, safe manufacturers, and was instructed how to open it; we opened the safe and took possession of the contents, and the safe was measured; the Mayor, Chief and Detective Scott were present; visited the Controller and offered to return them; he said it was not necessary to do so; to use them to the best advantage of the city. The safe contents were opened in the presence of the Mayor and every account I lay before you is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; I again asked the Mayor to be relieved; a number of citizens came and complained of their clothes; the Mayor directed me to attend to the Ward Police Station; (witness here detailed the complaints about clothes.) He, Hazen, then examined the contents of the safe; men could get the clothes made where they pleased. Mr. Hazen told me that he had found that the men were in favor of Mr. Mellon; talked to the Mayor about it and he said they should have them made where they wished.

To Mr. Chalmers—The Mayor never said that they should get them made at one place.

To the Mayor—The Mayor never asked that any particular tailor should be employed; when we visited the Mayor he said the Councils had by ordinance authorized him to get the cloth.

THE ORIGINAL BOOK REFUSED.

Before adjourning Mr. Jeremy asked Clerk Patterson to present at the next meeting the book of original entry.

Mr. Patterson—Well I will not do it. You have no business with it.

Mr. Jeremy—Well we did have it, and we found erasures and pencil marks.

Mr. Jeremy—I don't see why we ought not to see it.

Mr. Patterson—I never will present it. If you have every single and professional man.

Mr. Harris—Well we want to know every thing.

Mr. Patterson—I refuse to be an inquisitor. The Mayor; his private accounts are in that book. I gave you an exact, true copy, and can take an oath to it also.

Mr. Harris—If you are willing to take that oath we will not require to see your book.

Mr. Chalmers—How is it that when men get separate pieces of clothing the cost more than in the full suit?

Mr. Patterson—Why there is a loss in the cutting of the overcoat cloth to make the buttons—I charge more to make less to the Mayor.

After some further talk on the matter, during which Mr. Patterson positively declined to produce the book, the committee adjourned until Saturday evening.

THE OAKLAND RAILWAY.

Sale of the Road—Change Contemplated—Healthy Prospects Ahead—Compromise With the City.

Mr. Barton, a member of the firm having the contract for the improvement of Fifth avenue from Soho to the city limits, in connection with Mr. Langpher, Zug, Esq., has purchased the Oakland Passenger Railroad for, as we are informed, $125,000, including the mortgages. The public, especially that portion that has occasion to patronize this road, will be glad to hear of the change and the possible increase of advantages to be derived therefrom. It has been the low grade line, and while it has been laid and the Soho cut filled up, we may expect that with the improvements in the character of the business, and thus the owners and the public will be largely benefited. Under the present able and liberal management will in due time make many improvements, and will put the road and stock in first-class condition. The sale was made to the new company on Monday afternoon, and the transfer of the property will be made forthwith. It is understood that the new company will also purchase the Allegheny Railroad, which has given bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his future appearance when wanted.

THE HIGH School building is being thoroughly cleaned preparatory to the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in this city. The building will doubtless be visited by many teachers from abroad.

OFFICERS WEIR and McGeary have found a quantity of brass in a newly dug cellar in the fourth ward of Allegheny. It is supposed that the brass was stolen, and the officers are looking for the thief or thieves.

A PARTY of railroad men, under the direction of J. McL. Creighton, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, left the city yesterday for a tour of inspection over the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon a negro made a felonious assault upon a confectionary on Cedar avenue, between Federal and Second streets, Allegheny. A policeman gave chase, but lost the scent after running a square.

A STRIKE also keeps a ferocious dog. Mary Scully, an elderly woman, went to Stehli's saloon on Liberty street, Sixth ward, to get some ice for her sick child, and was bitten in the ankle by Stehli's dog. Subsequently she will gave bail for a hearing before Mayor Blackmore.

THE Allegheny Park Commissioners had a meeting last evening, but did little outside the routine business. They will meet the Committee on City Property in a few days, to examine one or two locations which have been offered for the Knaps Battery armory.

MANY persons have inquired why the name of one of the new fire engines was changed from Wm. M. Lyon to James McAnley. Being a matter of interest, we may state that one of the new engines yet to arrive is to be called Wm. M. Lyon and the name of that now on the one now located on the South Side, was a mistake.

IT WILL gratify the pleasure seeking public to learn that the excursion steamer, Colonel Seeley, has perfected arrange ments with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, by which there will hereafter be transmitted a mail pouch for Mayaville, on Chautauqua Lake. This will do away with the inconvenience and delay now experienced in the shipping of mail matter in that direction.

JACOB DAVIS, Esq., a young member of the bar, who removed to this city from Beaver county, some four years ago, and who had made commendable progress in his profession, died on Monday, at the residence of his mother, near Paris, Washington county, of consumption. He was an estimable young man, and during the war served with distinction in the Eighty fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THOSE of the Sabbath school scholars who accompanied the Morganza excursion party last week, strayed away on the return of the party to the train at Wall's station, and were left behind. One of them, Mary Fenton, aged seven years, was arrested Monday evening at her home on Pump alley, Second ward, Allegheny. She will be returned to the future, and her parents will make an effort to have her permanently released.

AN insane man, named Michael Regan, was brought to town from Brookville yesterday, on his way to Dixmont. He was put into the County Workhouse for safe keeping, as he is exceedingly unpleasant for the other inmates, who wanted to "lick" him. The whole proceeding was carried out without a moment's rest the whole night. His hallucination is that he has received the command of Heaven to rule over the kingdoms of the earth.

A SUB COMMITTEE of the Street Committee yesterday inquired into the matter of the gas manufactured by Mr. Gearing of the South Side, out of kerosene oil. A number of residents over there had requested that he be allowed to lay pipes for the purpose of giving them a supply, and on inquiry the committee found many people in favor of it, especially those residing on Mount Washington. After examination the committee decided to recommend that Mr. Gearing be allowed to lay pipes to furnish a supply.

BUTLER STREET AGAIN

Another Meeting of Citizens—The Improvement of the Street With Wykoff Pavement to be Resisted.

A large meeting of property holders on Butler street, was held on Monday evening, in the Eighteenth ward school house.

Thos. Donnelly, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. W. Wallace appointed Secretary.

The call for the meeting was read, stating the object to be to organize and take all legal means to prevent the laying of the Wykoff pavement on Butler street, and to resist the collection of the assessments for the same.

Speeches, strongly denunciatory of the Commissioners and pavement were made by Messrs. Donnelly, Kelly, Wallace, Grover, Herron, Hoffman, Kirk and others.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of S. M. Keir, John Herron and W. W. Wallace, was appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of the Butler street Commissioners have violated the pledges given by them at the time of their election, and totally disregarded the instructions given them at the meetings of property holders, by finally signing a contract for one of the most worthless and inferior wooden pavements, and

WHEREAS, The sample blocks of the Wyckoff pavement taken from the streets of Belleville and now on exhibition at the city engineer's office, proves conclusively that this pavement will not last over three years, and that, therefore, our money will be squandered, our streets permanently injured and the best interests entailed on the city to suppose and keep it in repair, therefore,

Resolved, That we again appeal to Councils to direct the proper officials to join us in applying to the courts to prevent this outrage upon our own and the city's funds, and that we notify the Mayor and City Controller to withhold their official sanction to the issue of city bonds until completion of such legal authority.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to employ counsel and endeavor by all legal means to stop the putting down of this pavement or the collection of the tax for the same by the property holders, and that we hereby notify the contractors, the city and all persons purchasing bonds that we will resist the payment of the Butler street bonds to the last extremity.

Resolved, That the expense of this litigation be borne equally, and that the property holders be requested to sign a paper agreeing to pay their proportion of legal expenses according to their frontage.

The chair appointed Messrs. S. M. Keir, John Herron, W. W. Wallace, M. Grover, And. Lyons, W. Hoffman, George McFarland, and E. Hays, were appointed the committee under the resolutions.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic, almost the entire line of the street being represented, and, with but one exception, the property owners are strongly determined to contest to the last any attempt to compel the cost of the Wykoff pavement from them.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

The Duty of Persons Who Cross Railway Tracks—Plain Talk from the Supreme Court.

Justice Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an opinion in the case of Boale vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, reversing the decision of the Common Pleas of Juniata county, and laying down a principle of law which every person who has occasion to cross a railway should understand.

The case in the lower court was brought by the widow and heirs of Thomas Beale to recover damages for his killing by the railroad company, at a public crossing in the village of Patterson. Mr. Beale was driving across the railroad track in a wagon drawn by two horses, and was struck and killed by the fast line East. On the trial, L. W. Hall, Esq., counsel for the company, requested Judge Barrett to say to the jury, as a matter of law, that as the uncontroverted testimony showed that the unfortunate man could not stop before driving on the track, there could be no recovery. The learned Judge refused to say this in law, but left it to them to find whether the approach of the train could have been seen by Beale, and heard by him, if it might not have been, and might find a verdict for the plaintiffs accordingly. The jury found for the company took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was argued on the part of the plaintiffs by Mr. Barrett, counsel for the railroad company, and by the Messrs. Parker, of Juniata county, for the widow and children. Judge Sharswood, in setting the law in this case, has never was a more important principle settled, than that which puts the whole responsibility of accidents at railroad crossings on the engineer and fireman, and not on the company, and a question for the jury. It was important, not as much to railroad companies as to the traveling public, and a verdict for the plaintiffs has often resulted in the loss of hundreds of valuable lives on passenger trains—and they will do so again, if travelers crossing railroads are not taught their simple duty, not to "look and listen" only, but to "look, listen and stop." The judge, in his opinion, should, upon the uncontradicted evidence, have directed a verdict for the defendants. The Supreme Court further decide that the "duty of stopping is more manifest where an approaching train cannot be seen, and if heard only faintly."

This clear exposition of the law governing this case is of importance to the public at large, to the traveling public, and aid in the protection of human life.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

The Vexed Question as to Who Discovered the Secret of its Manufacture—A Sharon Man Claims the Honor.

A Sharon, Pa., correspondent of the Youngstown, O., *Miner and Manufacturer* writes as follows: As the question, who invented the process of Manufacturing Russia sheet iron, is likely to become as difficult to answer as "Who struck Billy Patterson," I propose to definitely solve it.

About three years since, George Atkins, then a resident of Sharon, was engaged in experimenting at the Westerman Iron Company's large store house, with the view of getting up, at that time he made application for a patent and was granted a patent assigned to himself, Samuel Atkins, George Westerman and Robert S. May, residing in Sharon, and working in the aforesaid mill; the invention is splendidly described in the specification of fourth interest in said patent.

It was then intended to build a mill in Sharon, by said parties, but for some cause unknown by the writer the project was abandoned, and shortly after, Samuel Atkins disposed of his interest in the patent to his brother George, and he then went to Youngstown, Ohio, and built a mill, last, or perhaps June 1st, about which time the said George Atkins purchased the interest of George Westerman, Samuel and Robert S. May and became sole owner of the patent.

Such, in brief, are the facts in the case. The secret was discovered at Sharon, Pa., by George Atkins, and the patent granted for the same was obtained by him, and shortly after, he having removed from Sharon, built a mill in Youngstown, Ohio.

Every affidavit necessary for the obtaining of the patent and the above statements therein are made before the writer, and he knows the above statements to be true.

The Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward Lines.

The committee appointed to consider the matter of the change of the line between the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards from Center avenue to Arch street, held a meeting last evening. The petition for and the remonstrance against the proposed change were read and the matter was taken under advisement. The report as follows: That after giving the subject a full and careful examination, we find that a large maj